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	No. 4.	* No. 10.	*No. 18.
Lv. Indianapolis.	6:20 a. m.	2:45 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Ar. Greensburg	7:58 a. m.	4:15 a. m.	4:12 p. m.
" North Vernen.	9:58 a. m.	5:10a. m.	5:10 p. m.
" New Albany 1	1:45 a. m.	6:58 a. m.	6:48 p. m.
" Jeffersonville., 1	1:45 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	6:50 p. m.
" Louisville 1	1:57 a. m.	7:10 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
RETURNING	No. 11.	• No. 17.	No. 5.
Lv. Louisville	2:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	8:15 p. m
" Jeffersonville	2.20 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
" New Albany	2:29 p. m-	7:52 a. m.	8:27 p. m.
" North Vernon.	3:45 p. m.		10:02 p. m.
" Greensburg	5:52 p. m.	10:30 a. m.	
Ar. Indianapolis		11:45 a. m.	

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WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO

ARCADE MILLS.

Gan. Lew Wallace, Henry Clews and Others Discuss the Important Question.

The Indianian Fears There Will Be Great Delay and that Harm Will Result-Charles P. Hantington's Echeme.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Gen. Lew Wallace, who is in this city on business connected with the publication of his latest book was interviewed to-day regarding the financial situation. "Anent the opening of Congress," said General Wallace, "there are three questions which naturally arise: What ought Congress to do? What can these wise men do? What will they do? Those questions would make a good text for a sermon. Speaking generally, Congress ought to take immediate action to restrain the tendency to the bow-wows. On that point it occurs to me that there will be such an aggregation of wisdom at this present session that it is extremely doubtful if what ought to be done will be done. Were I a member of Congress I should certainly try to bring about a repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. I should go about it very cautiously, however, keeping in mind that the immense accumulation of silver which the government has lying in innocuous desnetude should be protected as fas as

"What will Congress do?" "I am very much afraid that there will be great excitement in the extra session. and party lines will be drawn so tight that if anything is accomplished at all it will be delayed. Meanwhile the people, the bankers and manufacturers and the thousands and thousands of employes will suffer. If I were called upon to state what originated our present calamities, I should say it was the failure of Mr. Cleveland, upon his accession to the presidency, to tell the public his views, wishes and policy. Had he attempted something of that kind in his inaugural or during the many opportunities which have presented themselves since the 4th of March last-had he attempted to define what he thought best to do under the circumstances it is my candid judgment that the calamities upon us would not have been so general. As it is, it is probable that no state paper was ever looked forward to with as much solicitude as is his message to the forthcoming Congress. He may advise Congress so as to allay the fears of the public. Whether he will succeed remains to be seen."

"What place do you think should be given to silver in the currency of the United States!" asked the reporter. "I would give gold, silver and paper currency all a place. I am in favor of a system which shall have gold a basis. The United States should not be placed in the position of a silver power exclusively. There are two points to be kept constantly in mind. One is that silver coinage to some extent is a commercial necessity of this country. The other is that all the nations of the world are to-day trending to gold. The silver, like the paper which we issue, should have a gold basis, and should be legal tender. It might be used exclusively for the subsidiary coinage, up to, say \$10. There should be no price fixed for eilver, but the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to buy it at the market price whenever and in whatever quantitiesuit was wanted. "As to the resources of this government

at the present moment, it is worthy of consideration by Congress and by thinking men, whether it would not be wise for the government to let loose, say \$300,000,000 of bonds. That would enable the government to furnish itself with a supply of gold which would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to put a quietns on the panics and to ease up the money market. That is the particular point, as I see it, toward which legislation should be directed in the quickest time possible. That would be \$300,000,000 added to the public debt of this country, a mere

bagatelle. Charles P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific company, dictated the following upon the situation: "If Congress. will repeal the Sherman act and make, say \$10, a legal tender of silver and not allow any paper to be issued under 85 that would put a large amount of silver in circulation. Then let the government issue \$300,000,000 of gold bonds bearing interest not exceeding 8 per cent., they to be used as collateral for national banks, and let the banks have par in currency on the old fours. That would restore confidence, make money plenty, and, I believe, would be a good thing for

Henry Clews said: "One of the first things Congress should do after repealing the purchase clause in the Sherlaw should be to repeal the law which authorizes the United States Treasury to issue gold cer tificates against the deposit of gold, thereby making the treasury a storebouse without any gain whatever. The effect is to lock up the gold in the treasury vaults in place of it being in circulation."

Bishop Multin's Si ver Jubilee. ERIE, Pa., Aug. 2.-Right Rev. Bishop Mullin, of this diocese, celebrated to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy of the Catholic Church.

"I HAVE been troubled with liver complaint, kidney disease and bad blood for a ong time. I used Simmons I iver Regulator, and it did me more good than all the medicines I ever took. GEO. H. PRATT.
"U. S. Dep'y Col., 2d Dis't Ga."

DECLARATIONS OF SILVER MEN

Protest Against the Financial Policy Favored by President Cleveland.

Long String of Resolutions Opposing Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Act and Demanding Unlimited Free Coinage.

Gov. Waite Speaks of "Seas of Blood," and "Blood to the Horses' Bridles."

Ex-Representative Pierce and Others Denounce Cleveland and Carlisle-Committee on Ways and Means Appointed-Closing Scenes.

NATIONAL BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

Wealthy Delegates Tried to Put Up Money for the Hall Before Being Admitted. CHICAGO, Aug. 2.- The delegates to the national bimetallic convention were a little late in assembling this morning, the evening session of last night having been prolonged to so late an hour that a quorum was not present at 9:30 this forenoon. General good humor prevailed over the prospect that the financial troubles that had been embarrassing the finance committee would be satisfactorily adjusted. When the convention yesterday found the First M. E. Church inadequate to its needs, and it was imperative that a larger hall be secured, the proprietor of the Central Music Hall exacted a rental of \$400 for the use of the hall for two days. There were a great many protests against this charge, but the committee was in a quandary and time pressing, and the terms were reluctantly agreed to. Considerable trouble was experienced in raising the money, a local finance committee having practically pledged itself to provide for a hall-free of expense to the delegates. This morning several wealthy delegates from Colorado and other Western States came to the rescue of the committee, and in a few minutes sufficient money was raised to give a satisfactory guarantee that the credit of the financial committee would be upheld and all the obligations of the convention promptly discharged. The agent of the building, who had posted himself at the door early this morning and refused to open the door until ex-Senator Hill, ex-Representative Symmes and C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, had personally guaranteed the rental money, retired with a profusion of apologies for his hasty action.

When President Thurman called the convention to order Mr. J. S. Dougherty, of Texas, moved "that a committee of one member each State be appointed to devise a plan and provide ways and means for impressing upon Congress and the people of the United States the impending peril that is now threatening the ruin of our material interests, and of which we have only had a foretaste, of the dire results which are sure to follow the establishment and continuance of gold as the exclusive measure of val-ue in this country, and that the committee report to this convention a plan for appropriate action." After some discussion the matter was referred to the committee on resolutions.

EX-SENATOR HILL SPEAKS.

Ex-United States Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado. addressed the convention on the silver question for nearly an hour. His arguments were chiefly based on statistics tending to show that the adoption of a gold or single standard in any country had invariably been followed by dread of poverty and depression. He said: "It is not western Europe which is the master of the situation, but the United States. We have had a bimetallic currency since the first settlement of America by the transatlantio races. All our traditions are bimetallic. In the Constitution our present form of national government, now more than a century old bimetallism is immovably imbedded. The judgment of the country is undoubtedly in favor of continuing in the old way. In all events, we will, by maintaining our double standard law, make to mankind a standing offer to continue in the old way by keeping our mints always open to all comers for the coinage of gold at the ratio to silver of 1 to 16. But if western Europe perseveres in measures which raise the value of gold to such a height that it flows away from us because we cannot retain it in monetary use without intolerable sacrifices, and if silver becomes at last our sole metallic money, it is this country which will be carried to a pitch of prosperity transcending all the past, and it is western Europe which will be plunged into the abyes of ruin. It is not conceivable that the sagacious men who control its public affairs will push the gold conspiracy to such extremity. If they can cajol us into co-operation in their schemes of financial aggrandizement they will, if not thankfully, at any rate gladly, accept and profit by our aid. But when they become convinced that we mean to use the power of protecting our own interests which the situation gives us, they will, in all probability, recoil from the contest, which can have no other issue for them but a fatal one. If they do not recoil from it they will give another illustration of the wisdom of the saying of the ancients, that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." [Great applause.] Ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. presented a string of resolutions, which were referred to the committee on resolutions. Representative Francis Newlands, of Ne-

vada, followed in an address reviewing congressional legislation on the silver ques-POPULISTS PLEDGED BY ALLEN. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, provoked much enthusiasm in a brief but stirring

speech, in which he pledged the People's party to the cause of silver. "I do not come here to talk politics," he said, "but l want to say that, so far as the Populist party is represented in the United States Senate, it will not be found wanting. |Applause, We may not understand the parliamentary maneuvering as well as some, but I tell you we will be in sight of the fox all the time. [Great laughter.] Our party is pledged now and all time for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to

one." [Cheers.]

Hon. C. S. Thomas, a prominent Colorado attorney, followed in a twenty minutes' address. After Mr. Thomas's speech the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock The first speaker of the afternoon session of the league was John B. Lemon, of New York, representing the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. He read a telegram which authorized him to attend the convention and express the sentiments of the trades-unionists of the American Federation of Labor upon the silver question. The Federation people, he said, are silver men because they are union men. The same sentiment for free coinage does not prevail among unorganized labor. Half a million of federation men are advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. [Applause.] Chicago's prosperity depends upon the great West, and if the silver regions are stricken and the streets will be the first metropolitan city to feel the blow. [Applause.]

GOVERNOR WAITE'S SPRECH. There was tremendous applause when Governor Waite, of Colorado, was introduced as the next speaker. A number of enthusiastic delegates had been howling for two days for Waite, and when the chief executive of the Centennial State mounted the platform their cup of joy was overflowing. Cheer after cheer was given

by delegates, who stood up and waved their hats wildly, and the ovation terminated with "three cheers for Governor Waite." The Governor spoke at great length. He asserted that since 1873 no Congress has convened but that a majority in both houses were in favor of restoring the free coinage of silver. Congress never has been able to enact such a law because the President, whether Republican or Democrat, has always been dominated by Wall street, and stood ready to interpose his veto, equal to two-thirds in both houses of Congress, The effect of the "gold bug" conspiracy, which has denied the free coinage to silver since 1873, has been to increase the purchasing power of money, or to put the statement into another form, to decrease the value of all commodities. Abraham Lincoln said if a debt is created with a certain amount of money in circulation and then the government contracts the money volume before the debt is paid it is the most heinous crime which the government can commit against the people. "And that," said Governor Waite, "is exactly what this government has been doing since 1873. Congressional legislation, and nothing else, has reduced the price of silver builion from \$1.32 per ounce in 1873 to 70 cents in 1898, and the legislation for which the two old parties are equally responsible has reduced the price of wheat in the same time from \$1.41 per bushel to 53 cents. The same coinage to silver since 1873, has been to infrom \$1.41 per bushel to 53 cents. The same legislation has reduced the price of cotton from 19.8/10 cents to 7.8/10 cents in the same time. The ratio of value of silver as bullion, compared with the gold dollar, has been increased from 16 to 1 to 22½ or 24 to 1. It has not only diminished the value of silver, but also diminished in almost the same proportion the value of wheat, corn, pork, beef, cotton and the wages of labor."

Governor Waite denied that in the broad sense silver is a local question, and said he could prove from official statistics that the could prove from official statistics that the loss to the agricultural States from the scarcity of money, which is in good part occasioned by the refusal of free-coinage, in each State in the great Mississippi valley is from ten to twenty times the loss sustained by Colorado. The proposal by false friends of silver and their allies in Wall street to accept the present price of bullion money ratio would simply crystallize all the wrongs and injuries the money power has indicted upon the people for the past twenty years. This, as a compromise, beats the one the devil proposed to Jesus Christ Mr. Waste said the international confer-

ence for the purpose of settling our money affairs by the dictation of foreign money powers was the most contemptible and Godforsaken idea that ever entered the brain of an American citizen. If we have become, under the rale of the two old parties, only a province of a European monarchy, he said, then we need another revolutionanother appeal to arms and to the God of In closing, the Governor said: "Who is Grover Cleveland, and who is Benjamin Harrison, and who are their supporters in Wall street and Chicago, that they dare assume to drive into poverty, and exile half

a million of American free ment There is no use crying peace when there is no peace. The most dangerous tyranny is that enforced under the forms of law. Our weapons are arguments and ballots-a free ballot and a fair count. If the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpation of our rights by strong hands, as in other lands, we will meet that issue; that is, if it is forced upon us. For it is better, infinitely better, rather than that our liberties should be destroyed by a tyranny that is oppressing mankind all over the world, that we should wade through seas of blood -yes, blood to the horses' bridles." [Tre-

mendous applause.]

CLEVELAND SCORED BY PIERCE. Representative Pierce, of Tennessee, the lieutenant of Chairman Bland in the last Congress, was received with great enthusiasm, and proceeded to make a speech. which was the sensation of the day in its arraignment of President Cleveland. "I am a here as a Democrat," said he. "Demorracy had no part nor parcel in the demonetization of silver. Democracy does not believe in it. [Applause.] When the man of the party casts a vote in favor of a political, measure which represents all the party, the tail or the body? Since 1873, when silver was demonetized, how have the Democratio representatives upon the floor of Congress voted upon this question of the remonetization of silver? I say here, without fear of contradiction, because I speak from the record, that the Democratic representatives from the South and West, constituting the overwhelming maority of the Democrats upon the floor of Congress, have, every time that free silver has been presented, cast their votes in the interests of the people, overwhelmingly for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Applause. lait not right that I should eay that which is the truth? The truth never burts anybody." A voice-"What will Cleveland do? [Ap-

"Cleveland does not represent the Democratic party," quickly retorted the ex-Congressman, and then the convention broke cheered bilariously while a hundred voices yelled: "That is it. He represents Wall street.'

"I say to-day, as a Democrat," resumed Mr. Pierce, "that Grover Cleveland, the man from the East, who claims to-day to represent the Democratic party, does not represent it, but misrepresents its position upon this question. [Applause.] Do you know why Cleveland was nominated?" A voice, "Six hundred thousand dollars." Laughter. 'Our people throughout the South thought Grover Cleveland was the man to protect them against the force bill. We also believed that he was an honest man, and would not attempt to go against the interests of his party upon any questions. The leaders were mistaken, as Grover Cleveland's action to-day shows."

During all this time the Populists, who have never forgiven Mr. Pierce for adhering to the Democratic party last fall, were restless, and interruptions were frequent. A Georgia friend of ex-Representative Tom Watson yelled, "How does Crisp stand?"

Applause. "Charles F. Crisp," answered Mr. Pierce, 'has stood for twelve long years by the people on every vote in Congress in support of the free coinage of silver, and I cannot be-lieve that he will play the Judas and be-tray the men who made him Speaker, and the people whom he represents and who sent him to Congress." [Applause, followed by hisses from the Populists.

"How about Carlisle?" yelled a delegate. "If Carlisle favors the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act," replied Pierce, 'he has gone back on his record and on all the people whom he has represented in Congress for years." [Cheers followed by

After Mr. Pierce had resumed his seat, President Thurman, who had yesterday, in his opening address, expressed the greatest personal regard for President Cleveland, criticized Mr. Pierce for drifting into partisan discussion. "I am aimost afraid," said he, "to call on another speaker, for fear some one will think it incumbent upon him to stand upon this platform and de-fend the Prohibition party. [Laughter.] We are not here as partisans in any way. We are not here for the purpose of attacking any party. No party needs any defense here. I hope that we will have none hereafter." [Cheers. followed by hisses.] Several telegrams were read, pledging different Knights of Labor organizations in Judge C. E. Goodwin, of Salt Lake City, followed in a half-hour speech, which was loudly applauded.

RESOLUTIONS AND DEBATE.

Repeal of all Laws Restricting Free Coinage Demanded-Final Adjournment. At the close of Judge Goodwin's speech the report of the committee on resolutions was read to the convention by Hon. I. G. Donnelly, who was interrupted by frequent remarks. It is as follows: Whereas, Bimetallism is as ancient as hu man history, for certainly more than three thousand

years gold and silver came down through the ages hand in hand, their relations to each other having varied but a few points in all that vast period of time, and then almost invariably through legislation; and, Whereas, The two metals are named together. indissolubly united in the Constitution of the United States as the money basis of this country, placed there by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and subsequently indorsed and defended by Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln; and,

Whereas, Silver, ope of these ancient metals, was in the year 1873, without any previous de-

mand by any political party, or by any of the people, or even by any newspapers, and without public discussion whatever, stricken down from the place it had occupied since the days of Abraham and the Pharaohs, under circumstances of such secrecy that Allen G. Thurman, James Beck, William M. Stewart, Daniel W. Voorhees, James G. Blaine, the Speaker of the House, James A. Garfield, William D. Kelly and others present and voting for the bill as Senators and kepresentatives, subsequently repeatedly and publicly declared that they did not know until long afterwards that so grave and great a change had been made in the financial system founded by the fathers of the Republic; and

Whereas, The debates in Congress show that the parentage of the measure was in part ascribed by the friends of the bill to one Ernest Seyd, a London banker, who, it is claimed, was sent over to Washington by the moneyed classes of the old world to secure its passage by secret and corrupt means; and

of the old world to secure its passage by secret and corrupt means; and

Whereas, President Grant, who signed the bill, declared long subsequently that he did not know that it demonetized silver; and,

Whereas, The purpose of this attack upon one of the two ancient precious metals of the world was by striking down one-half of the money supply, to-wit: Silver, to double the purchase power of the remainder; gold, by making it the equivalent of everything possessed or produced by labor of man, thus reducing the price of all commodities, arresting enterprise, impoverishing the toiler, and degrading mankind. That these results were not only inevitable but forethese results were not only inevitable but fore-seen appears by the following language used at that time by the president of the Bank of France, who said: "If by a stroke of the pen they sup-press one of these metals in the monetary world they double the demand for the other metal, to

they double the demand for the other metal, to
the ruin of all debtors;" and,
Whereas, The awful consequences thus prophesied are upon the people of the whole world,
for we stand in the midst of unparalleled distress, and in the shadow of impending calamlities which are beyond estimate. The ruling
industry of the people who inhabit one-third of
the area of this Republic has been stricken
down, property values destroyed, and the workmen compelled to fly as from pestilence. Everywhere over this broad land the honest toilers,
numbering hundreds of thousands, have been
thrown out of employment, and will have to eat thrown out of employment, and will have to eat the bitter bread of charity or starve. The products of industry, of the farm and the workshop have been depreciated in price, as shown by official and public statistics, until production ceases to be profitable. The money of the country, inadequate for the business of the land, has gravitated to the banks, while the people, distrusting the banks, have demanded their dansats to heard or hide them. Mercantile houses are going to the wall by thousands buy even the necessities of life. To supply the lack of currency the banks of the great cities have issued a substitute for money unknown to the laws, called clearing-house certificates; the movement of the great crops now being gathered demands a vast amount of currency, which the banks are unable to furnish; and in the midst of these conditions the daily press i clamoring for the repeal of the act of 1890, called the Sherman act, although the repeal of that act means the stoppage of the issue of more than three million dollars of money every month the shutting off of the supply of funds for the business of the country in the midst of the terrible conditions which surround us, and ignoring the fact that to hold the balance level between the debtor and creditor classes the supply of currency must increase side by side with the increase of population and business, and in this Nation the growth of population is at the rate of about 33 per cent. every ten years, while the increase of business is much greater. Whereas, The great expounder of the Consti-tution, Daniel Webster, said: "Gold and silver at rates fixed by Congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and neither Congress or any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace that standard;"

Whereas, The Hon. James G. Blaine, quoting this utterance, adds: "On the much-vexed and long-mooted question as to a bimetallic or monometallic standard, my own views are suf-ticiently indicated in the remarks I have made. I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commer cial world. The destruction of silver as mone; and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a dispropor tionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly seven billions of coin or bullion in the world, very unequally provided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands."

Again he said: "I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution; indeed, the money of the American people, anterior to the Constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to deciare either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize both. * * If, therefore, silver has been demonstrized, I am in favor of remone tizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. I am in favor of having it enlarged;" and,

Whereas, The present Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. John G. Carlisle, on the floor of the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1878, said: "I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase in population, commerce and in-dustry. According to my views of the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half of the movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads, and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of the metallic money in the

Whereas, Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, who, more than any other man, is responsib for the demonetization of silver, clearly understood the evil consequences of the shrinkage of currency below the legitimate demand of the business of the country, as evidenced by what he said in the Senate in 1869, to-wit: "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take the voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried other, or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise bankrupter and disease. sion of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of agri-cultural production without any great reduc-tion of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?" Therefore, in view of all these facts, we declare: First-That there must be no compromise of this question. All legislation demonetizing silver and restricting the coinage thereof must be

immediately and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the conditions established by the soundness of the Nation, and which continued for over eighty years, without complaint from any part of our people. Every hour's delay in un-doing the corrupt work of Ernest Seyd and our foreign enemies is an insult to the dignity of the American people, a crushing burden on their prosperity and an attempt to place us again under the yoke from which George Washington and his compatroits rescued us. We protest against the financial policy of the United States being made dependent upon the opinion or policies of any foreign government, and assert the power of this Nation to stand on its own feet and legislate for itself upon all subjects. Second-We assert that the only remedy for pure metalife financial troubles is to open the mints of the Nation to gold and silver on equal terms at the old ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold. Whenever silver builton can be exchanged at the mints of the United States for legal-tender silver dollars worth 100 cents each, that moment 41212 grains of standard silver will be worth 100 cents; and, as commerce equalizes the price of all commodities throughout the world, whenever 41212 grains of standard silver are worth 100 cents in the United States, they will be worth that sum everywhere else, and cannot be bought for less. While it will be urged that such a result would enhance the price of silver bullion, it, is sufficient for us to know that a similar increase would be immediately made in the price of every kind of property, except gold and credits, in the civilized world. It would be shallow selfishness that would deny prosperity to the mining industry at the cost of bankruptcy to the whole people. The legislation demonetizing silver has given an unjust increase to the value of gold at the cost of the prosperity of mankind, wheat and all other agricultural products that have ridden side

by side with silver.
Third—That, while the Sherman act of July 14 1890, was a device of the enemy to prevent the restoration of free coinage, and is greatly obclusion of silver from the mints and reduces it from a money metal to a commercial commodity, nevertheless, its repeal, without the restora-tion of free coinage, would stop the expansion of our currency required by our growth in populatance between the two precious mentals, thus making the return to bimetailism more difficult, greatly increase the purchasing power of gold. still further breaking down the price of the products of the farmer, laborers, mechanics and the tradesman and plunge still further all commerce, business and industry into such depths of wretchedness as to endanger peace,

[Continued on Second Page.]

FINED FOR CLOSING THE FAIR

Judge Stein Punishes Exposition Officers for Violating His Injunction.

Five Directors Assessed \$1,000 Each and Others Smaller Amounts for Kefusing to Open the Gates on Sunday, July 23.

Renewed Efforts by the Managers to Make the Show a Financial Success.

Statement from President Higinbotham, Who Says the Company Is Nearly Free from Debt -Decision on the Columbian Cheese Test.

DIRECTORS FINED.

Judge Stein Inflicts Punishment for Violation of the Sunday Closing Injunction.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 .- Judge Stein, of the Superior Court, this morning decided that the world's fair directors and officers who had been directly responsible for clesing the exposition gates Sunday, July 28, had violated the injunction granted in the petition and were consequently guilty of contempt. He ordered that Drectors Gage, Hutchinson, Henrotin, McNally and Kerfoot should be fined \$1,000 each and stand committed to jail until the fine was paid. In the case of Director Victor F. Lawson the court held that the officer had voted in the belief that the injunction had lapsed and was not intentionally guilty. In view of this mitigating circumstance a fine of \$100 was imposed. Director-general Geo. R. Davis was held less directly responsible and was fined \$250, with the same provisions regarding payment. Mesars. Massey, Forbes, St. Clair and Higinbotham were regarded by Judge Stein as instruments for the execution of the directors' ruling, and were discharged, Director Nathan was also discharged.

Attorney Eddy, representing the World's Fair Company, moved for an appeal from the court's ruling. After discussion the appeal was granted. Pending a hearing in the higher court, however, the parties found guilty will be held in bonds for the carrying out of the court's decision. The court placed no restriction on the liberty of any of the parties pending the making of the bonds. Judge Stein said, however, that he would expect the bonds to be placed on file to-day or to-morrow.

WORLD'S FAIR FINANCES.

Effort to Reduce Expenses and Draw More

Visitors-Nearly Out of Debt. CHICAGO, Aug. 2.- The council of administration and national commission, realizing that the fair is half over, have become convinced that heroic measures must be adopted in order to induce the people to come in crowds large enough to make the great enterprise a financial success. The council of administration is making every effort to stop the leaks, and the national commission is, through committees, striving to correct objectionable practices and create new attractions for visitors. The American Exhibiters' Association has joined hands with the other bodies, and the trio declare that no means will be spared to bring about the desired end.

In regard to the financial condition of the exposition company, President Higinbotham has given out the following statement: "It is impossible to give any exact figures concerning the indebtedness of the fair. Few people realize how great an institution this is, and many seem to think we should be able to stop any moment and tell exactly how we stand. To do this is an impossibility. However, we are now taking our bearings, and will be ready with a statement this week. When the fair opened there was a great floating indebtedness. Since May 1 we have been compelled to construct several buildings. Now, when we can say, with the best half of the exposition before us, that we are out of debt, we are doing well. It may be that we still owe a little more than we have money to pay, but the over liability is of little consequence. Inside of five days we will have all the funds necessary to pay every debt. The assertion that \$1,000,000 will not put us even, is entirely false. We owe no such amount-nothing like it."

The determination on the part of the management to reduce operating expenses has caused a panicky feeling to spring up among the thousands of employes. Each one of them seems to fear that he may be the next to go, and the amount of industry and eagerness to make a show of working hard that is now displayed by the anxious employes is truly marvelous. Gossiping is a thing of the past with them, and every fellow seems possessed of a desire to appear at least to be doing two days' work in one. The clerks, who formerly spent a good deal of time attending the openings of foreign buildings and exhibits, that they might enjoy the cake and wines served, no longer yearn for such fat, but are trying to make it appear that the exposition could not afford to dispense with their valuable services.

To-day the National Union, numbering upwards of fifteen thousand men throughout the United States, held a celebration at the exposition grounds. In the afternoon a meeting was held a Festival Hall. Near-Iy all the different councils were represented. Those in Chicago numbered a dozen, sending large delegations. Fully three thousand members from all parts of the country were present.

The national commission confirmed the appointment of the following judges of awards to day made by the executive committee on awards; Miss Kate Field, of Washington, D. C., department of horticulture; Mrs. Barry Lake, of Missouri, de-partment of manufactures; Mrs. Hannah P. Bailey, of Maine, department of liberal

The department of agriculture to-day announced the decision in the Columbian cheese test. The test was one of the most complete, the most carefully conducted and the most thorough that has ever been made. The Jerseys, Guernsey and Shorthorns competed, each with twenty-five cows. The result is as follows:

Milk in fifteen days—By Jersey, 13,296 pounds; Guernsey, 10,938; Shorthorn, 12,186. Cheese made in fifteen days—Jersey, 1,451 pounds; Guernsey, 1,130; Shorthorn, 1.077. Value of cheese—Jersey, \$193.98; Guernsey, \$135.92; Shorthorn, \$140.14. Value of who—Jersey, \$9.26; Guernsey, \$7.73; Shorthorn, \$8.67. Increase in live weight—Jersey, \$14.72; Guernsey, \$27.60; Shorthorn, \$31.91. Total Guernsey, \$27.60; Shorthorn, \$31.91. Total values—Jersey, \$217.96; Guernsey, \$164.50; Shorthorn, \$180.73. Less cost of feed—Jersey, \$98.14; Guernsey, \$76.20; Shorthorn, \$99.36, Net profit—Jersey, \$119.92; Guernsey, \$88.30;

Shorthorn, \$31.36. The award for the best bred cow was given to the Jersey. Out of seventy-five cows, Ida Merigold, owned by A. Sweet, of Buffalo, N. Y., received the first prize; Mary Maiden, owned by O. and C. T. Graves, Macland, Mo., second; Jersey Lilly Martin, owned by M. C. Campbell, of Spring Hill, Tenn., third.

The paid admissions to the fair to-day

The Fair's Financial Outlook, Chicago Letter in New York Post

At present the financial outlook of the fair is not good. To pay off the debenture bonds in full, at the present rate of receipts and expeditures, will be an impossibility. The stockholders are fast giving up hope of getting back any part of their subscriptions, and even the whole of the floating debt has not yet been wiped out. The fact that the attendance has decreased lately instead of growing larger has proved a disconragement, and has caused excitable people to take fright. This decrease can